

SUDAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The U.N. reported that the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudanese Police Service (SPS) withdrew from Abyei Area on May 29 and June 1, respectively. The withdrawal occurred approximately one year after Sudanese forces occupied Abyei Area, causing the displacement of an estimated 114,000 people into South Sudan and southern Abyei Area due to the associated conflict.
- Between May 14 and June 6, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) airlifted approximately 11,840 South Sudanese returnees formerly stranded at the Kosti way station in White Nile State, Sudan, from Khartoum to Juba, South Sudan. White Nile authorities announced closure of the way station on April 29. The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) continues to transport returnee luggage by bus from Kosti to Renk town in Upper Nile State, South Sudan.
- On May 31, the Government of Sudan (GoS) Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) formally instructed seven international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to close projects in Red Sea, Kassala, and Gedaref states in eastern Sudan by June 30, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The directive followed an April HAC assessment of 14 international NGOs working in eastern Sudan. The seven international NGOs ordered to terminate operations work across multiple sectors—including health, livelihoods, protection, emergency response, mine action, nutrition, and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH)—and serve more than 600,000 people. USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) supports one affected international NGO to implement a WASH project, scheduled to end in July, in Kassala State.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$31.5 million to provide health, nutrition, protection, agriculture and food security, and WASH assistance in Sudan, as well as to support humanitarian coordination and information management and logistics and provision of relief commodities. In addition, USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) has committed nearly \$66.5 million in emergency food assistance for conflict-affected or otherwise vulnerable populations in Sudan in FY 2012.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Sudan	IDPs ¹ in Darfur: 1.7 million Others Receiving Assistance in Darfur: 1.85 million South Sudanese in Transit: 12,000 ² IDPs in Eastern Sudan: 68,000 Refugees in Sudan: 139,000 IDPs or Otherwise Severely Affected Persons: Southern Kordofan: 300,000 Blue Nile: 50,000 Total: ~ 4.1 million	OCHA – April 2012 OCHA – April 2012 OCHA – April 2012 OCHA – October 2010 U.N. – April 2012 OCHA – April 2012 OCHA – April 2012
Sudanese Refugees	In Chad: 288,000 In Ethiopia: 63,000 In South Sudan: 150,000 ³ In Central African Republic: 1,000 Total: ~ 502,000	UNHCR ⁴ – January 2012 UNHCR – May 2012 UNHCR – June 2012 UNHCR – January 2012
IDP and Refugee Returns to South Sudan and the Three Areas	IDP Returns January 2005 to November 2010: 2 million October 30, 2010 to May 22, 2012: 426,072⁵ Refugee Returns January 2005 to March 2012: 332,955	UNHCR – April 2011 OCHA/RCSO ⁶ – May 2012 UNHCR – March 2012

¹ Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

² Figure predates the Kosti airlift operation.

³ Includes an estimated 45,000 people from Southern Kordofan and more than 103,000 people from Blue Nile displaced to South Sudan since June 2011.

⁴ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

⁵ Includes returnees to the Three Areas of Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Abyei who were subsequently displaced to South Sudan.

⁶ U.N. Resident Coordinator’s Support Office (RCSO)

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED TO SUDAN IN FY 2012 ⁷	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to Sudan	\$31,504,833
USAID/FFP Assistance to Sudan	\$66,473,300
State/PRM Assistance to Sudan	\$34,200,000
Total USAID and State Assistance to Sudan	\$132,178,133

CONTEXT

- Sudan continues to cope with the effects of conflict, displacement, economic challenges, and perennial environmental shocks, such as drought.
- Since 2003, a complex emergency in Darfur has affected more than 4.7 million people, including up to 2.7 million IDPs, of whom an estimated 1.7 million remain in camps, according to U.N. agencies. Conflict continues among SAF, armed opposition groups, militias, and ethnic groups. Insecurity, access restrictions, and bureaucratic impediments limit the ability of relief agencies to respond to humanitarian and recovery needs.
- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the GoS and the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Movement officially ended more than two decades of North–South conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others. In accordance with the CPA, the 10 states of Southern Sudan conducted a referendum on self-determination on January 9, 2011, which resulted in the independence of the Republic of South Sudan on July 9, 2011. Between the signing of the CPA and the independence of South Sudan, more than 2 million IDPs and 331,000 refugees returned to South Sudan and the Three Areas of Abyei, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile, according to UNHCR.
- On July 14, 2011, the GoS and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM), an armed opposition group in Darfur, signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), a framework for establishing a comprehensive peace process in Darfur. To date, the LJM is the only armed opposition group that has signed the DDPD.
- As part of the DDPD, Sudanese President Omar al Bashir issued a decree on January 10, 2012, establishing East Darfur and Central Darfur states, bringing the total number of states in Darfur to five. Bashir also appointed new governors in South Darfur and West Darfur states. These actions resulted in new leadership in four of the five Darfur states. The leadership and borders of North Darfur State remained unchanged.
- Fighting between the SAF and forces loyal to the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) erupted in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states on June 5 and September 1, 2011, respectively. Conflict and GoS-imposed restrictions continue to limit humanitarian access to populations in need.
- The founding organizations of the Sudan Revolutionary Front—comprising the SPLM-N and Darfur armed opposition groups the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the Abdul Wahid and Minni Minawi factions of the Sudanese Liberation Army—released a communiqué on November 11, 2011, affirming the alliance's commitment to overthrow the ruling National Congress Party and establish a democratic state in Sudan.
- On October 17, 2011, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Ambassador Mary C. Yates renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in Sudan for FY 2012. The U.S. Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to the complex emergency annually since 1987.

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE THREE AREAS

Southern Kordofan: Security and Population Movements

- Fighting between SAF and SPLM-N continued in April and May in Southern Kordofan. Intense fighting over the Heglig oilfield occurred in April between SAF and South Sudanese forces, raising tensions between Sudan and South Sudan. While South Sudan withdrew from Heglig on April 20, tensions along the border remain high, and SAF and SPLM-N continue to engage in hostilities within Southern Kordofan.
- As of May 19, HAC reported that approximately 83,400 IDPs remained in SAF-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan, including an estimated 35,000 IDPs who have taken refuge in abandoned buildings, with relatives, or with host families in the state capital Kadugli. In addition, approximately 17,000 IDPs are residing in Abu Jubaiha locality, HAC reports. With U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) support, the GoS Office of Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) is providing water and sanitation services in Abu Jubaiha, according to OCHA.
- Civil society organizations estimated that, as of May 27, approximately 20 percent of the population of Buram, Delami, Heiban, and Um Dorein localities remained internally displaced, according to OCHA. February and March assessments—the most recent available—identified food, as well as health and water and sanitation services, as primary humanitarian needs. The assessments also indicated that individuals in Buram, Delami, Heiban, and Um Dorein have employed negative coping mechanisms, such as selling assets—particularly livestock—and reducing the frequency of meals. According to OCHA, insecurity has disrupted trade and crop planting, leading to poor harvests, increased food

⁷Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

prices, and decreased availability of goods, including food and medicine. Food insecurity will likely continue in these localities until the October-to-November harvest, OCHA reports.

- As of early June, humanitarian agencies reported an average of 700 to 1,000 people per day arriving in the Yida refugee camp in Unity State, South Sudan, due to insecurity and humanitarian conditions in Southern Kordofan, representing a significant increase from April. As of June 2, more than 42,000 people resided in Yida, UNHCR reports.

Southern Kordofan: Access and Response

- U.N. international staff continue to have limited access to Southern Kordofan, as staff must frequently renew short-term GoS travel permits and are not permitted movement outside of Kadugli. As of June 3, four U.N. international staff remained in Kadugli.
- With USAID/OFDA support, Save the Children Sweden (SC-S) continues to implement community-based management of malnutrition programs in 15 nutrition centers in GoS-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan. SC-S trained community outreach volunteers to screen children under the age of five and refer malnourished cases to the centers, where SC-S provides ready-to-use therapeutic food.
- USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) had provided food assistance to more than 32,300 displaced individuals in Damik, El Berbab, El Kuok, and Kadugli areas of Southern Kordofan as of May 20. In addition, with USAID/OFDA support, Concern has assisted the Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Health (SMoH) to transport nutritional supplies from Kadugli to El Abassiya, Abu Jubaiha, Kolgi, El Leri, and Talodi localities, according to OCHA. Concern is also collaborating with the SMoH to implement nutrition projects in El Leri, Kadugli, Kalogi, and Talodi areas.
- USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF continues to support WES and national NGOs in providing WASH services to displaced populations in South Kordofan. Ongoing activities include the construction of sanitation structures and new water sources and the rehabilitation of existing water sources. In addition, UNICEF provided the SMoH with essential medicines and oral rehydration salts for 30,000 children for three months as a contingency in advance of the rainy season. UNICEF also distributed 10 kits to midwifery schools in Kadugli, Dilling, Abu Jubaiha, El Fula towns and in the localities of Al Qoz, Reif Asharqi, Lagawa and Muglad.
- With USAID/OFDA support, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) provided the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) with four rapid response kits for health facilities in Keilak, Kharasana, Rashad, El Leri and Talodi towns. The kits include sufficient medications to serve 10,000 people for three months.
- USAID/OFDA supports Welthungerhilfe (WHH) to implement WASH, economic recovery and market systems, and agricultural and food security interventions in Southern Kordofan. In May, WHH distributed 123 goats to vulnerable households in Lagawa locality in coordination with the GoS Ministry of Animal Resource and Fisheries and supervised construction of a water source in Sunut locality.
- In FY 2011 and to date in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$20 million in humanitarian assistance to accessible areas in Abyei Area, Southern Kordofan, and Blue Nile. USAID/OFDA assistance in the Three Areas includes support for agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions; humanitarian coordination and information management; and provision of logistics support and relief commodities.

Blue Nile: Security and Population Movements

- Continued fighting between SAF and SPLM-N forces in Blue Nile has resulted in a significant increase in the number of refugees leaving the state for Upper Nile State in South Sudan. Humanitarian agencies reported that, as of June 3, an average of 2,000 people continued to cross into Upper Nile daily, joining approximately 70,000 individuals who arrived prior to May. As of June 5, more than 103,000 Sudanese refugees resided in Upper Nile, according to UNHCR.
- In May, clashes between SAF and SPLM-N forces near the Angasana Mountains resulted in the displacement of approximately 36,000 individuals to Bagis and Khor Maganza villages in Bau locality, according to the Blue Nile State HAC. On May 24, SAF reportedly recaptured Sawda town—located approximately 70 km southwest of the state capital Ed Damazin—and Gam village—located an estimated 10 km northwest of Bau—from SPLM-N forces, according to OCHA. The U.N. also received reports of clashes between SAF and SPLM-N forces near al Birka—located approximately 10 km northwest of Kurmuk town—in late May. Due to access restrictions in Blue Nile State, the humanitarian impact of the fighting remains unknown, according to the U.N.
- Unconfirmed reports received by the U.N. in May estimate that 135,000 IDPs remain in SPLM-N-controlled areas in Blue Nile State, including approximately 120,000 registered by civil society groups in April. However, the U.N. lacks access to these areas and cannot verify the figures. Unconfirmed reports indicate a critical humanitarian situation in displacement areas, as malnutrition levels continue to increase and many IDPs lack access to food, safe drinking water, and medicines, OCHA reports.

Blue Nile: Access and Response

- In response to the new displacements in Bagis and Khor Maganza villages in Bau locality, SRCS signed an agreement with World Vision to provide a health clinic and health supplies for IDPs and host community members in Bagis, Dereng, and Khor Maganza villages, OCHA reports. World Vision and SRCS also plan to provide education, health, WASH, and capacity-building programs for IDPs and host community members in Bau locality, although implementation has yet to begin.
- As of May 27, U.N. agencies and international NGOs remained unable to move outside Ed Damazin town—the capital of Blue Nile State—due to ongoing insecurity and GoS-imposed restrictions, according to OCHA.

Abyei Area

- Representatives of the Abyei Area IDP population based in Agok town—led by the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief and the Minister of Finance of the former Abyei Area Administration—visited Abyei town on June 2 to verify the withdrawal of the SPS. The representatives indicated that IDPs should begin returning to Abyei town and other areas north of the Kir River.
- Several humanitarian agencies traveled to three areas of Warrap State, South Sudan, in early June to assess IDPs' perspectives on returns to Abyei. Some IDPs in Warrap reported that they would not return to Abyei until the rainy season ends in November or December because they were currently planting crops, they have no shelter in Abyei, and Abyei lacks basic services. Humanitarian organizations also remain concerned about IDP returns due to landmine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) risks on tertiary roads and agricultural lands in Abyei Area.
- As of May 24, a U.N. Mine Action Service (UNMAS) implementing partner, MECHEM, had surveyed and cleared nearly 85 percent of identified landmines and UXO in Abyei town, OCHA reports.
- On May 11, a group of international NGOs formally requested local authorities to support a more robust deployment of the U.N. Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) in Agok town to ensure the continued free and safe movement of humanitarian workers in the area following the full withdrawal of Southern Sudan Police Service forces from Abyei Area in mid-May. In response to the request, local authorities informed the international NGOs that UNISFA will organize policing in the community to protect humanitarian actors in Abyei and Agok, while local authorities will establish traditional police units to address social issues and disputes, according to OCHA.
- On May 17, the U.N. Security Council extended the mandate of UNISFA for an additional six months, according to OCHA. The U.N. called on the GoS to redeploy all military and police personnel from Abyei Area; the GoS and RSS to finalize the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration; and the activation of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone between both countries, OCHA reports.

CURRENT SITUATION OF SUDAN TO SOUTH SUDAN POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- Following the completion of the operation to evacuate the Kosti way station, IOM plans to begin organizing flights to transport 735 extremely vulnerable returnees from Khartoum to Juba using funding from the U.N. Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). IOM had postponed these flights—originally scheduled for April—after fighting broke out along the Sudan–South Sudan border.
- Donors and humanitarian agencies have expressed concerns related to the Kosti airlift operation, including the precedent that has raised expectations among some South Sudanese in Sudan for similar transport. The future status of Kosti, which has traditionally served as a major transit point for returnees travelling from northern Sudan to South Sudan, remains unclear.
- A May survey of returnees at the Kosti way station indicated that the majority were destined for Juba County, Central Equatoria State, and Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State, in South Sudan. As returnees arrived and departed the National Teacher Training Institute (NTTI)—the transit site established outside Juba town for the returnees— IOM estimated that the site's population averaged approximately 3,900 individuals in early June, well below the 6,500-person capacity. Most returnees who left the site did so spontaneously. With support from USAID/OFDA, IOM organized a convoy for 725 returnees from NTTI to Torit town, Eastern Equatoria State on May 30, and continues planning for additional organized movements.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$196,000 to the International Medical Corps through the IOM-managed Rapid Response Fund to provide primary health care services—including maternal and child health, family planning, communicable disease prevention and control, and nutritional assistance—to returnees at NTTI.
- Between May 9 and 22, IOM transported more than 480 returnees from Malakal in Upper Nile State, South Sudan, to Aweil town, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, and Kuajok town, Warrap State. Heavy fighting between SAF and SPLM-N forces in the Heglig area of Southern Kordofan resulted in the diversion of these returnees from Heglig to Renk in late March. IOM then transported the returnees from Renk to Malakal before providing onward transport by air to Aweil and Kuajok. IOM and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) are working to raise awareness among returnees of the land allocation process in Warrap while encouraging households to settle in rural areas outside Kuajok or to seek support from relatives if they decide to remain in Kuajok.

CURRENT SITUATION IN DARFUR

Security, Humanitarian Access, and Response

- Reports of criminal acts targeting humanitarian staff increased in mid-May in South Darfur, with OCHA recording more than 10 criminal incidents involving humanitarian staff between May 14 and 21. Meanwhile, the GoS continued to limit humanitarian access to populations in need, particularly in North Darfur, including through increased restrictions on the transport and delivery of emergency relief commodities to locations controlled by armed opposition groups.
- Since late March, the U.N. has reported ongoing fighting between SAF and armed opposition groups in areas of Central and North Darfur. On May 22, clashes between SAF and nomadic communities occurred in the area of Abata village—located approximately 30 km northeast of Zalingei town in Central Darfur. Approximately 130 people fled the affected area to Zalingei's Hamediya IDP camp, according to humanitarian agencies. The security incident resulted in the relocation of at least one international NGO to Zalingei town and may disrupt land preparation for the upcoming planting season, OCHA reported.
- Humanitarian agencies reported that approximately 135 people arrived in Zam Zam IDP Camp from Tukamari village—located approximately 60 km west of El Fasher town in North Darfur State—between May 3 and 27, following clashes between SAF and an armed opposition group in the area. With USAID/OFDA support, IOM plans to conduct verification and registration of newly arriving IDPs at Zam Zam camp.
- UNHCR and the South Sudan RRC are conducting an assessment of the needs and intentions of South Sudanese residing in Darfur. As of May 20, approximately 1,820 South Sudanese resided in six assessed locations in West and Central Darfur; 91 percent of those surveyed expressed a desire to return to South Sudan, citing their ambiguous legal status in Sudan and lack of access to basic services as contributing factors, according to UNHCR. Between December 2011 and February 2012, the assessment targeted 68 locations across South and East Darfur and found that 28 percent of the population surveyed desired to return to South Sudan, while 51 percent remained undecided. Assessment efforts are currently focused in North Darfur, where community leaders estimate that approximately 5,000 South Sudanese currently reside, UNHCR reports.
- On May 30, the U.N. reported that an international U.N. staff member abducted by six men on March 6 in South Darfur was released after 86 days in captivity. The U.N. noted that 40 aid workers have been abducted and subsequently released in Darfur since 2009.
- With more than \$716,000 in USAID/OFDA FY 2011 funding, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) continues to support livestock protection activities, including the vaccination of nearly 300,000 animals, in the Malha, Mellit, and Umm Kadda areas of North Darfur. To strengthen veterinary services in communities, COOPI is also organizing refresher trainings for 30 animal health workers, to be held following the current vaccination campaign. In addition, COOPI is constructing animal water points in the Mellit and Saiyah areas of North Darfur.

SUDAN FOOD SECURITY

- As of May 2012, an estimated 4.7 million people in Sudan faced Stressed, Crisis, or Emergency levels of food insecurity on the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) continuum, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET). FEWS NET highlights conflict in Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Darfur, as well as food shortages due to the poor 2011/2012 harvest, high inflation, above-average food prices, and the effects of reduced oil revenue as the primary causes of food insecurity in Sudan.
- In SPLM-N-controlled areas of Southern Kordofan, where restrictions on trade and humanitarian access persist, FEWS NET estimates that approximately 200,000 to 250,000 people confront Crisis or Emergency levels of food insecurity—IPC 3 and IPC 4, respectively. This includes approximately 150,000 to 200,000 IDPs who face Emergency levels of food insecurity and approximately 50,000 people from the host community who face Crisis levels of food insecurity. FEWS NET expects conditions in SPLM-N areas to deteriorate through September, though not to IPC 5 levels.
- In Blue Nile, approximately 100,000 to 150,000 people living in SPLM-N-controlled areas will likely face Crisis levels of food insecurity through September, according to FEWS NET. In both Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, the GoS bars humanitarian access to SPLM-N-controlled areas.
- To date in FY 2012, USAID/FFP has committed more than \$66.5 million for emergency food assistance to Sudan in addition to the \$182.4 million provided in FY 2011. USAID/FFP funding helps mitigate the effects of poor national production and high food prices on the food security situation in Sudan. USAID/OFDA has committed nearly \$3 million to address emergency nutrition needs in Darfur.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of June 8, the 2012 U.N. and Partners Work Plan for Sudan had received more than \$348 million—33 percent of requested funding. The U.N. is appealing for \$1.06 billion for more than 320 projects countrywide. According to OCHA, the 2012 Sudan work plan is the largest humanitarian appeal in the world. The WASH, protection, and non-

food item and emergency shelter sectors remain underfunded, each at less than 15 percent of requested funding, as of June 8.

- In mid-May, the U.N. pledged \$900,000 from the Central Emergency Response Fund and \$800,000 from the CHF Emergency Reserve to support the airlift of the Kosti caseload to South Sudan. IOM also redirected \$2.5 million from the CHF to transport the Kosti caseload from Khartoum to Juba. Combined with the \$1.25 million pledged by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the U.N.'s latest commitments have filled the funding gap for the \$5.5 million operation.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012¹

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2012 DARFUR, SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security; Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Darfur-wide	\$1,500,000
GOAL	Health; WASH	North Darfur	\$1,572,118
Merlin	Health	West Darfur	\$1,105,282
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
Relief International	Health; Nutrition	North Darfur	\$1,840,254
Save the Children/U.S.	Health; Nutrition; Protection; WASH	West Darfur	\$2,189,000
Terre Des Hommes	Protection	West Darfur	\$1,145,179
UNICEF	Health; Nutrition; WASH	Darfur-wide	\$3,000,000
WFP	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
WHO	Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Darfur-wide	\$2,000,000
World Relief International	Health; Nutrition; WASH	West Darfur	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$2,199,133
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$22,550,966
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE³			
WFP	52,423 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Darfur-wide	\$55,172,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR			\$55,172,800
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DARFUR PROVIDED IN FY 2012			\$77,723,766
FY 2012 THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Health; WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,500,000
Save the Children/U.S.	Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Protection; WASH	Abyei	\$1,507,588
UNICEF	Health; Nutrition; WASH	Three Areas-wide	\$1,200,000

U.N. Mine Action Service	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Protection	Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile	\$721,500
WHO	Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Three Areas-wide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$524,779
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS, SUDAN			\$8,953,867
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			
WFP	10,737 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Three Areas and Central and Eastern Sudan	\$11,300,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN			\$11,300,500
TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE THREE AREAS AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012			\$20,254,367
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	ICRC Country Operations	Sudan-wide	\$10,200,000
UNHCR	UNHCR Country Operations	Sudan-wide	\$24,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN			\$34,200,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN PROVIDED IN FY 2012			\$132,178,133

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 8, 2012.

³Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in Sudan may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, warehouse space, etc); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID: www.usaid.gov – Keyword: Donations
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or (202) 821-1999
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int